**MATCHING SECTION**. Terms and Identifications of the Civil Rights Movement.

**A. *Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS* B. Thurgood Marshall**

**C. The Norfolk Seventeen D. The C.O.R.E. Freedom Riders**

**E. James Meredith F. George Wallace**

**H. John Lewis I. *Loving V. Virginia***

**J. The Selma March of 1965 K. Stokely Carmichael**

**L. The Black Panther Party M. Medgar Evers**

**N. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**

**O. Lyndon Baines Johnson P. Ronald Reagan’s War on Drugs**

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**\_\_\_\_\_1.** This 1954 Supreme Court decision put an end to segregation in the public schools. Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP argued the case. Chief Justice Earl Warren supported a unanimous decision to integrate public schools in America with “all deliberate speed.” The decision opened the door to integration of all public facilities during the middle of the 20th Century.

**\_\_\_\_\_2.** This Supreme Court decision ruled that laws banning interracial marriage in Virginia were unconstitutional. When Virginia’s Attorney General Mark Herring announced that he would no longer prosecute people issuing gay marriage licenses in Virginia, he referred to this 1967 case when he argued that Virginians “should not be on the wrong side of history” again.

**\_\_\_\_\_3.** This federal law enforcement campaign targeted urban districts in the inner city. Crack cocaine users and dealers were sentenced to long prison sentences for their addictions; meanwhile, users of powder cocaine received lighter punishments.

**\_\_\_\_\_4.** When these students began attending classes in Hampton Roads, the state of Virginia responded with “Massive Resistance.” Public schools were closed down for the 1957 – 58 school year.

**\_\_\_\_\_5.** This Mississippi NAACP leader – who helped to support James Meredith as he made his way into the University of Mississippi – was shot to death by a white supremacist in 1963.

**\_\_\_\_\_6.** This group of students – some white and some black – attempted to take a Greyhound bus from Washington, D.C. to New Orleans, LA. Along the way, they tested to see that laws forbidding segregation and discrimination were being enforced. The group was attacked repeatedly by racists.

**\_\_\_\_\_7.** He was the winning lawyer in the case of *Brown V. Board of Education* and the first African-American appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where he promoted affirmative action laws and advocated for the rights of women, minorities, and the criminally accused.

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**\_\_\_\_\_8.** This racist Alabama governor once stood in the doorway of the University of Alabama to block out black students. He stated, “Segregation today, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!”

**\_\_\_\_\_9.** Alabama state troopers assaulted a group of peaceful marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Alabama. Anger about the repression of the marchers led to support for the Voting Rights Act of 1965

**\_\_\_\_\_10.** This Civil Rights organization was established in 1909 by W.E.B. DuBois, among many others. The organization demanded immediate social and economic justice for African-Americans; moreover, it started a legal fund to challenge discriminatory practices throughout the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_11.** This organization was created in Oakland, California in order to protest widespread poverty and police brutality which target members of the community. They advocated both self-reliance and self-defense. Many members armed themselves and “supervised” police stops in their neighborhoods.

**\_\_\_\_\_12.** He was a former President of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee who parted ways with the group by advocating for self-defense. He was the founder of the “Black Power” Movement, and he encouraged African-Americans to register to vote, and to fight to defend themselves.

**\_\_\_\_\_13.** He was a member of SNCC, a Freedom Rider, and the leader of the first Selma March – which ended in violent repression and a trip to the hospital for him. Today, he is a Congressman from Northern Georgia, representing the state which once treated him as a second class citizen.

**\_\_\_\_\_14.** He was the first African-American student admitted to the University of Mississippi. After graduating from Ole Miss, he led the March Against Fear – during which he was shot. Today, he still advocates for the individual rights of all Americans.

**\_\_\_\_\_15.** This President signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law. In 1967, he appointed Thurgood Marshall as America’s African-American Supreme Court Justice.